

TES

5. Discriminative characteristick.
Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*
6. Judgment; distinction.
Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*
7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire.
Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toss your censuring *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*
- TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testace*, Fr.]
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
2. Having continuous; not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.
Testaceus, with naturalists, is a term given only to such
fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece;
because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are crustace-
ous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and sub-
stances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*
Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crusta-
ceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
The mineral particles in these shells is plainly to be distin-
guished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance
of the shell. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
- TESTAMENT. *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions
of a man deceased.
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the
testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs,
will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men
can nowhere by reading find. *Hosier, b. iii.*
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Executors* should be
hired. *Dryden.*
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.
TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, French; *testamentarius*,
Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.
How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the
negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a
will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence
of a judge? *Asterbury's Sermons.*
- TESTATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.
By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution
of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*
- TESTATOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testator*, French.] One who
leaves a will.
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which
always the *testator* bore him. *Hosier, b. iii.*
The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kind-
ness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*
- TESTATRIX. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] A woman who leaves a will.
TESTED. *adj.* [*from test*.] Tried by a test.
Not with fond suckles of the *tested* gold. *Shakspeare.*
- TESTER. *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably be-
ing distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]
1. A sapphire.
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for
thee. *Shakspeare's Henry IV, p. ii.*
A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence,
and a *tester* for sixpence. *Lacke.*
Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry plant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. The cover of a bed.
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*
- TESTICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.
That a bever, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles*
or stones, is a tenant very ancient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat. from *testify*.] The
act of witnessing.
When together we have all received those heavenly myste-
ries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth
visible *testimony* of our blessed communion with him, we
should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, de-
clare openly ourselves united. *Hosier, b. v.*
- TESTIMONIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.] A piece of evidence.
In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more
direct service and *testimony* of our homage to God. *South.*
- TESTIMONIAL. *n. s.* [*from testifier*, Latin.] One who wit-
nesses.
TESTIFIER. *n. s.* [*from testify*.] One who testifies.
TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* [*testifier*, Lat.] To witness; to prove;
to give evidence.
Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of him; for he
knew what was in man. *John ii. 25.*

TET

- One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to
die. *Nom. xxxv. 30.*
Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to
death wrongfully. *1 Mac. ii. 47.*
Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any
point.
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen;
and ye receive not our witness. *John iii. 11.*- TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [*from testify*.] Freely; peacefully; morally.
TESTIMONIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A
writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.
Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and
send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have
them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*
It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as
may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of
mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of
Jesus Christ? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters misive or *tes-
timonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*
- TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Latin.]
1. Evidence given; proof.
The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such
as the parties produce. *Spenser.*
If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats
are mine. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your
lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*
I must bear this *testimony* to Oway's memory, that the
passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*
- 2. Public evidences.
By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*
- 3. Open attestation; profession.
Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*
- TO TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.
Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth,
and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakspeare.*
- TESTINESS. *n. s.* [*from testis*.] Moroseness.
Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Lacke.*
- TESTUDINATE. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.
TESTUDINEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of
a tortoise.
- TESTY. *adj.* [*testis*, Fr. *testudo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish;
apt to be angry.
Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within an other's way. *Shakspeare.*
Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakspeare.*
King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetick
And *testy* courters with a kick. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Averse or *testy* in nothing they desire.
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Taylor.*
- TEUCHY. *adj.* Forward; peevish; a corruption of *testy* or
touchy.
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
A silly school-boy, coming to say my lesson to the world,
that peevish and *teuchy* matter. *Granville.*
- TETE A TETE. *n. s.* [*French*.] Check by jowl.
Long before the squire and dame
Are *tete a tete*. *Prior.*
Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tete a tete*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TEUCHY. *n. s.* [*See Tetchy*.] A string by which horses are
held from pulling too wide.
Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *teuchy* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*
Fame and censure with a *teuchy*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift's Miscel.*
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we
find the shortness of our *teuchy*. *Swift.*
- TO TETTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To die up.
TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [*tetragonus*, Gr.] Four square.
From the beginning of the dispute, reckoning on unto the
seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetra*, *ad* or quadrat
aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the
dispute began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite
aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetra* again.
Dryden's Ludg. Er. p. ii.
- TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*tetrapetalos*, Gr. and *petala*, Lat.] Are such
flowers as consist of four leaves round the style; plants having
a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Milton.*

THA

- All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*
TET'ARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarche*, Fr. *tetrappe*.]
A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.
All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Johnson.*- TETRA'CHATE. *n. s.* [*tetrapychia*, Gr.] A Roman govern-
ment.
- TET'RARCHY. *n. s.* [*tetrapychia*, Gr.] An epigram or stanza of
four verses.
The *tetraglyph* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the
length of four lines, which would have been more closely
confined in the couplet. *Pope.*
- TET'RICAL. *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetricque*, Fr.] Froward;
perverse; four.
- TET'RICOUS. *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetricque*, Fr.] Froward;
perverse; four.
In this the *tetric* balsa finding him to excel, gave him as
a rare gift to Solymann. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
- TET'TER. *n. s.* [*teetee*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.
A most instant *tetter* bark'd about
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*
- Tew. *n. s.* [*teue*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ans.*
- TO TEW. *v. a.* [*tepan*, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to
loosen.
- TE'WEL. *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a
thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long,
called a *tewel*, or *teuel* iron, which comes through the back
of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*
- TO TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [*formed from tew* by reduplication.] To
beat; to break.
The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and
teawing, of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mort.*
- TEXT. *n. s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]
1. That on which a comment is written.
We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vex'd. *Waller.*
- 2. A sentence of scripture.
In religion
What error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakspeare.*
His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are
home and apposite to his case. *South's Sermons.*
- TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being
woven.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse,
as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other
textiles, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*
- TE'XTMAN. *n. s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation
of texts.
Mens daily occasions require the doing of a thousand
things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to
bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to
satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderfon.*
- TE'XTURE. *adj.* [*textura*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not
the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any
texture art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with
the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*
- TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [*from text*.]
1. Contained in the text.
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the
textuary sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*
- 2. Serving as a text; authoritative.
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours,
or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glavinville.*
- TE'XTURIST. *n. s.* [*texturarius*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in
textuary.
- TE'XTUARY. *n. s.* [*from text*.] The text of scripture; a divine well versed
in scripture.
- TE'XTURE. *n. s.* [*textus*, Lat.]
1. The act of weaving.
Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the inven-
tion of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*
- 2. A web; a thing woven.
Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*
- 3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.
Under state of richest *texture* spread.
A veil of richest *texture* wrought the wears. *Pope.*
- 4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.
Spirits not in their liquid *texture*; mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bod-
ies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and
earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*
- THAN. *adv.* [*Sanue*, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison
after the comparative adverb.

THA

- Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath. *B. Johnson.*
More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs
than in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*
He lov'd her more than plunder. *Congreve.*
I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you
have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*- THANE. *n. s.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title of honour, per-
haps equivalent to baron.
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakspeare.*
- TO THANK. *v. a.* [*thancian*, Saxon; *danken*, Dutch; *thän-
ken*, German.]
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*
We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thef. ii. 3.*
He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- 2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms;
they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into
the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the
whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*
- THANK. *n. s.* [*thanc*, Saxon; *danke*, Dutch.] Acknow-
ledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression
of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknow-
ledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in
the singular.
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakspeare.*
Happy be I hefeus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakspeare.*
The fool faith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and
they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Eccles. xx. 16.*
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of
them all. *Acts xxvii. 35.*
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Cor. xv.*
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually
in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*
- THANKFUL. *adj.* [*thancful*, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready
to acknowledge good received.
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psal. c. 4.*
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for
it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest
more officious. *Bacon's Essays.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*
- THANKFULLY. *adv.* [*from thankful*.] With lively and grate-
ful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shak.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I
can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*
- THANKFULNESS. *n. s.* [*from thankful*.] Gratitude; lively
sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done,
for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of re-
ward. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakspeare.*
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, re-
tire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to
that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*
Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*
- THANKLESS. *adj.* [*from thank*.]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.
Least to great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
May he feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
- 2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,
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